

## IN THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims replaces all prior listings:

1. (Currently amended) A non-aqueous electrolyte secondary battery comprising a positive electrode, a non-aqueous electrolyte, and a negative electrode comprised of a graphite containing material, wherein:

$$(1) \quad G_s = H_{sg}/H_{sd} \leq 10$$

wherein  $G_s$  is the degree of graphitization,  $H_{sg}$  is the height of a surface enhanced Raman spectrum signal having a peak within the range of  $1580 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  to  $1620 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , both inclusive, and  $H_{sd}$  is the height of a surface enhanced Raman spectrum signal having a peak within the range of  $1350 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  to  $1400 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , both inclusive;

(2) said graphite containing material comprises graphite and a component other than graphite, and

(3) said graphite containing material is further characterized by:

(a) the graphite having a rhombohedral structure;

(b) exhibiting at least two separate peaks on a differential thermogravimetric curve as obtained by thermogravimetric analysis in an airflow; and

(c) the component other than graphite exhibiting a ~~the~~ weight reduction as measured by a differentiation of the thermogravimetric curve DTG, ~~is of~~ at least 5% and at most 40%.

2. (Canceled)

3. (Currently amended) A non-aqueous electrolyte secondary battery comprising: a positive electrode, a negative electrode and a non-aqueous electrolyte, wherein, the negative electrode contains graphite containing material, said graphite containing material comprising graphite and a material other than graphite, wherein said graphite containing

material is characterized by a saturated tapping density of  $1.0 \text{ g / cm}^3$  or more, and wherein the component other than graphite exhibits a ~~the~~ weight reduction of the graphite material as measured by a differentiation of a thermogravimetric curve as obtained by thermogravimetric analysis in an airflow DTG, is of at least 5% and at most 40%.

4. (Currently amended) A non-aqueous electrolyte secondary battery comprising:  
a positive electrode, a negative electrode and a non-aqueous electrolyte, wherein,  
the negative electrode contains a graphite containing material, wherein said graphite containing material comprises graphite and a material other than graphite, and said graphite containing material is characterized by:

- (a) a packing characteristic index of 0.42 or more,
- (b) the graphite having a rhombohedral structure, and
- (c) the component other than graphite exhibiting a ~~the~~ weight reduction as measured by a differentiation of a thermogravimetric curve a differentiation of a thermogravimetric curve as obtained by thermogravimetric analysis in an airflow DTG and is of at least 5% and at most 40%.

5. (Currently amended) A non-aqueous electrolyte secondary battery comprising:  
a positive electrode, a negative electrode and a non-aqueous electrolyte, wherein, the negative electrode electrode's formed by pressing and contains a graphite containing material, said graphite containing material comprising graphite and a component other than graphite, said graphite material's characterized by component other than graphite exhibiting a weight reduction as measured by a differentiation of a thermogravimetric curve a differentiation of a thermogravimetric curve as obtained by thermogravimetric analysis in an airflow DTG and is of at least 5% and at most 40%.

6. - 14. (Canceled)

15. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode including steps of:

mixing a coating material made of one of pitch containing free carbon, pitch with a quinoline insoluble matter content of 2 % and more, or polymer with a carbon-based material made of at least either one of mesocarbon microbeads grown at a temperature within the range of the formation temperature to 2000 °C, both inclusive, and a carbon material; and graphitizing the carbon-based material with which the coating material is mixed.

16. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 15 including a step of: applying a heat treatment to the carbon-based material in an oxidizing atmosphere before graphitization.

17. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 15 including a step of: performing an oxidation treatment on the carbon-based material by one or more methods of an acid treatment, an ozone treatment or air oxidation before mixing the carbon-based material with the coating material.

18. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 15, wherein pitch comprising carbon black is used as the coating material.

19. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 15, wherein natural graphite having a rhombohedral structure is used as the carbon-based material.

20. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 15, wherein graphite powder with the tapping density of  $1.0 \text{ g/cm}^3$  and more in tapping 40 times is used as the carbon-based material.

21. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 15, wherein natural graphite with the tapping density of  $0.9 \text{ g/cm}^3$  in tapping 20 times is used as the carbon-based material and the graphitization is performed at a temperature within the range of 200 °C to 2300 °C, both inclusive.

22. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 15, wherein natural graphite with the tapping density of  $0.9 \text{ g/cm}^3$  in tapping 40 times, on which pressing is performed, is used as the carbon-based material.

23. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 15, wherein each of a negative electrode and a positive electrode has a structure in which a mixture containing an active material is formed on both sides of a band-shaped collector, and the battery is formed by stacking the negative electrode and the positive electrode with a separator made of a microporous film interposed therebetween, being spirally rolled a number of times.

24. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 23, wherein the positive electrode is formed to contain a lithium composite oxide expressed by  $\text{LiM}_x\text{O}_y$  (where M denotes at least one element selected from the group consisting of Co, Ni, Mn, Fe, Cr, Al and Ti).

25. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 22, wherein the pressing is performed with a pressure of 1 MPa and more.

26. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode including steps of:

applying a heat treatment in an oxidizing atmosphere on a carbon-based material made of at least either one of mesocarbon microbeads grown at a temperature within the range of the formation temperature to 2000 °C, both inclusive, and a carbon material; and  
graphitizing the carbon-based material.

27. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 26, wherein natural graphite having a rhombohedral structure is used as the carbon-based material.

28. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 26, wherein graphite powder with the tapping density of  $1.0 \text{ g/cm}^3$  and more in tapping 40 times is used as the carbon-based material.

29. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 26, wherein each of a negative electrode and a positive electrode has a structure in which a mixture containing an active material is formed on both sides of a band-

shaped collector, and the battery is formed by stacking the negative electrode and the positive electrode with a separator made of a microporous film interposed therebetween, being spirally rolled a number of times.

30. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 29, wherein the positive electrode is formed to contain a lithium composite oxide expressed by  $\text{LiM}_x\text{O}_y$  (where M denotes at least one element selected from the group consisting of Co, Ni, Mn, Fe, Cr, Al and Ti).

31. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode including steps of:

mixing a coating material made of one of pitch containing free carbon, pitch with a quinoline insoluble matter content of 2 % and more, or polymer with a carbon-based material made of at least either one of mesocarbon microbeads grown at a temperature within the range of the formation temperature to 2000 °C, both inclusive, and a carbon material; and

graphitizing the carbon-based material to which the coating material is mixed;

wherein the step of mixing the coating material with the carbon-based material includes a step of applying a heat treatment to graphite particles in an inert atmosphere where more than a specific concentration of an organic substance is diffused.

32. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 31, wherein the method is used in a manufacturing process of a secondary battery where each of a negative electrode and a positive electrode has a structure in which a mixture containing an active material is formed on both sides of band-shaped collector and the battery is formed by stacking the negative electrode and the positive electrode with a separator made of a microporous film interposed therebetween, being spirally rolled a number of times.

33. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 31, wherein a benzenoid compound having a structure including at least one or more benzene rings is used as the organic substance.

34. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 31, wherein a benzenoid compound having a structure including a bond of oxygen is used as the organic substance.

35. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 33, wherein either a nonbenzenoid compound, or a mixture of a nonbenzenoid compound and a benzenoid compound is contained as the organic substance.

36. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 34, wherein a compound in which a carbon atom (C) is replaced with another element is used as the benzenoid compound.

37. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 31, wherein a benzenoid compound having at least one or more structures in which a carbon atom (C) is replaced with at least one element selected from the group consisting of sulfur (S), nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) is used as the benzenoid compound.

38. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 31 including a step of forming the graphite particles by grinding artificial graphite or natural graphite.

39. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 31, wherein an oxidation treatment is performed on the graphite particles by one or more methods of an acid treatment, an ozone treatment or air oxidation before the heat treatment.

40. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 31, wherein natural graphite having a rhombohedral structure is used as the graphite particles.

41. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 31, wherein graphite powder with the tapping density of  $1.0 \text{ g/cm}^3$  and more in tapping 40 times is used as the graphite particles.

42. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 15, wherein natural graphite with the tapping density of  $0.9 \text{ g/cm}^3$  and more in tapping 20 times is used as the carbon-based material, and the natural graphite is mechanically processed and pressing is performed thereon, and then a heat treatment is applied at a temperature within the range of  $200^\circ\text{C}$  to  $2300^\circ\text{C}$ , both inclusive.

43. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 31 wherein natural graphite with the tapping density of  $0.9 \text{ g/cm}^3$  and more in tapping 40 times is used as the carbon-based material, and the natural graphite is mechanically processed, and pressing is performed thereon, and then a heat treatment is applied at a temperature within the range of  $200^\circ\text{C}$  to  $2300^\circ\text{C}$ , both inclusive.

44. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 43, wherein the pressing is performed with a pressure of  $1 \text{ MPa}$  and more.

45. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 31, wherein the method is used in a manufacturing process of a secondary battery where each of a negative electrode and a positive electrode has a structure in which a mixture containing an active material is formed on both sides of band-shaped collector and the battery is formed by stacking the negative electrode and the positive electrode with a separator made of a microporous film interposed therebetween, being spirally rolled a number of times.

46. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a carbon-based material for a negative electrode as claimed in claim 45, wherein the positive electrode is formed to contain a lithium composite oxide expressed by  $\text{LiM}_x\text{O}_y$  (where M denotes at least one element selected from the group consisting of Co, Ni, Mn, Fe, Cr, Al and Ti).